

## Poetry.

## Earth's Pleasures are Fleeting.

BY L. J. J.

The beautiful buds of childhood's years,  
How soon they bloom and faded;  
Bewildered with fond memory's tears,  
Those early flowers departed.  
But though their beauty never returns,  
Their early fragrance lingers  
When placed in memory's crystal urn,  
And touched by fancy's fingers.

The joyous scenes of other days,  
The youthful hopes we cherished,  
The castles that we built in air,  
Alas! how soon they perished.  
We thought the future's page, unrolled,  
Would yield us golden treasures,  
We deemed the future's tale untold,  
Made up of joy and pleasures.

But life is like a desert vast,  
O'er which the weary wander;  
A sandy waste around us here,  
Smiles an oasis yonder.  
Here blossoms a rose, there swells a thorn,  
A joy and then a sorrow,  
Along life's path we journey on,  
Still hoping for each morrow.

## Romance in Real Life.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chronicle of Oct. 8, tells the following story of the adventures of a gentleman, formerly a resident of that city.

At the time of the gold discoveries in California he was in a comfortable position, and engaged in business in Pittsburgh. The reports of the immense fortunes which were made almost instantaneously had their effect upon him, and he severed his business connections and started for California, full of confidence in the success of his proposed efforts to acquire a fortune and spend the remainder of his life with his family, which consisted of his wife and one daughter. Being of steady habits, and possessed of great energy, success smiled upon him from the first, and every enterprise upon which he embarked resulted favorably. He wrote often and tenderly to his wife and daughter, and over three years expressed his determination to return home. New gold fields were discovered, however, and he resolved to visit them before returning to the States. This project was carried into effect, and he found in the new locality an excellent chance for investment. From this point the mail facilities were not good, and during the time he remained he failed to receive any tidings from home.

After nearly a year had elapsed he returned to his former place of residence, and found a letter from his wife and daughter, both of whom were dead. This intelligence affected him greatly, and he determined to return to the city by the next steamer. The letter conveying this sad intelligence was written by a comparative stranger and upon further reflection the gentleman decided to write home and ascertain, if possible, the truth of the report. Several letters were sent, but no answers were received, and after repeated trials to hear from his friends, he concluded that they were dead, and consequently ceased to write. His own family and a brother were the only near relatives he had left behind him, and as he thought, he determined to settle in California.

When the Australian gold discoveries were announced, the spirit of adventure again seized him, and the success with which he met in California encouraged him in the belief that he could not fail in Australia. He accordingly closed up his business, made permanent investments with his money and started for Australia. There success attended him, and in several years he had almost doubled his previous fortune. Becoming tired of active business life, however, he resolved to return to California, and settle down, and this determination was carried into effect. Shortly after arriving in California he invested largely in real estate, and after nearly fifteen years of active life he quietly settled down to enjoy the fruits of his labor. His quiet, however, was of short duration. The Southern rebellion broke out, and he, actuated by motives of patriotism as well as love of adventure, assumed command of a company of volunteers raised in the city in which he resided, and for a long time stationed in various parts of Texas. When the war closed he again returned to California, and throwing aside the accoutrements of war, resumed his peaceful life.

Thus he lived until a few months since, when he met with an incident which wrought a complete change in all the plans he had laid for the future. While passing along one of the streets of his adopted city, he met a gentleman from Pittsburgh, whom, despite the long period of years intervening, he immediately recognized, and of course he was not long in making himself known. The new found acquaintance had known the family of the gentleman, and for the first time in many years the latter listened to tidings from home. He learned that his wife and daughter were not dead, that his brother yet lived, and that he himself had been given up for dead many years since. The new acquaintance could not tell him where his wife and daughter then resided, but he assured him that they still lived.

The intelligence thus received changed all his plans, and he at once resolved to return to his own home. He reached Pittsburgh a few days since, after an absence of 20 years, during 15 of which he had no communication with persons residing here. Of course he found that time had made great changes. Many of those for whom he inquired had passed away, many had been removed, and others had been forgotten. His principal inquiries were in regard to his wife and daughter; and while he was assured that they still lived, the remainder of the information was not so pleasant. The wife had died five or six years, and after waiting for five or six years, she again married and removed with her husband and daughter to Texas, where they still resided.

The second husband had entered the rebel army, and either been killed or died in service, leaving the wife a widow for the second time, as she thought. She had resided in a town in Texas during the same time that her first husband was stationed there. He also learned that his wife contemplated returning home, but could learn nothing concerning the route she proposed to

His daughter, who was quite young when he left home, he ascertained was still single, and would return with her mother.

The gentleman is still in Pittsburgh, anxiously awaiting the return of his wife and daughter, and expresses a determination to make them comfortable during the remainder of their lives. His fortune is ample, but in acquiring it he confesses to have sacrificed comforts for which three times the amount would be no compensation. He has not words of reproach against his wife for marrying a second time, but charges all the misfortunes which have attended his domestic relations upon the cruel hoax which was practiced upon him by the writer of the letter previously referred to.

Whether the parties so long separated shall again meet cannot now be known, but if indomitable determination can discover the whereabouts of the wife and daughter they will be found.

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

## Chester County Swine.

Next to the cow, the animal in which most people are directly interested, is the hog. As flesh or "fat" the hog affords to a very great majority of the American people some part of every meal. And yet it may well be said that of all domestic animals the hog has been least improved upon among the generalities of farmers. Among the farmers of our own section, this is peculiarly true, and the best proof we have of it is the activity with which they gobble up a drove of "Canada land sharks." We have seen men who wish to be ranked among the few best farmers, go several miles farther to buy two or three young pigs bred from these "land sharks" rather than pay the extra half dollar or dollar asked for the pogy of really fine and apparently well bred sows. Many of these animals make large hogs of good figure which as fattened hogs may not be objectionable but primarily as hogs to be fattened, they are as a rule not desirable, on account of the amount of feed required to bring them into condition.

A few individuals, however, are beginning to turn their attention to the subject and we hope ere long to see a decided improvement in this respect. Our own experience, though quite limited, warrants the assertion that the net profit of fattening a hog depends more upon the selection of the pig than everything else. The first thing to be considered in the choice of a hog for feeding is the figure with reference to the production of the more valuable pieces, as for instance ham, shoulder, and loin, rather than head and neck. Another and none the less important object to be sought is to get the animal that from any given quantity of feed will produce the most weight of pork. This is a more difficult task than the other, as the most practiced eye is sometimes deceived in this respect and it is sometimes the case that an animal so readily lays on fat that the production of land is more than a compensation for a defective figure. We have known two pigs from the same litter that at four weeks old were so nearly alike in every respect that a purchaser would not have given five cents for the choice, but which on growing up were as unlike as can well be conceived. They were kept in pens side by side, and although one became much larger than the other, the amount of food consumed by him was very much more for each pound of pork and lard produced. After various and several experiments we have arrived at the conclusion that for our own use, by far the most profitable swine are the pure bred Chester County. But there is a very great difference in them, resulting from judicious or injudicious selection, good or ill keeping, &c. &c. Of all domestic animals there is none that pays better for good care or degenerates more rapidly under neglect than well bred swine. One Chester County pig that we procured from Thomas Baker, Esq., of Barton last spring has given us at least 1270 per cent more pork and lard for one feed than any native we have ever fed and at the time we slaughtered him he was doing as finely as any hog we ever saw. He would have paid a farmer for several months feeding.

We recently visited the establishment of James S. Mure, at Lexington, Mass., who is believed to be the most extensive and most successful breeder of swine in New England. He is a manufacturer, and knows the laws of cause and effect, and of profit and loss, and does not do any business without a fair show for profit. He had a farm of 35 acres of reclaimed peat meadow, that most Vermont farmers would have called "rich enough," but he thought otherwise, and deeming it the wiser course to make his own rather than buy commercial manures, he determined on keeping a large number of hogs. He saw at a glance that growing hogs are not the most profitable manure makers, and fattening hogs are too lazy to work, and decided to make breeding his specific business. Before beginning, however, he made a series of experiments to determine which breed would return the best results for any given amount of feed, reasoning very justly that it was necessary for him to give the purchaser an equivalent as to get one himself if his business was to be permanent. The result was that he adopted the Chester

County as the breed for the country, and he has been breeding them for several years. At the time of our visit, he had in pen 21 large, old, well-fed, breeding sows. He says that the Chester County is not so well established as a breed that every sow can be depended upon as a good breeder, but there is yet occasion for constant vigilance in selection of breeding animals of both sexes.

He continues experimenting with other breeds as they are brought into notice, but does not yet see occasion for any change.

He feeds his whole stock on city garbage which he thoroughly cooks over after getting it home. He is a good feeder, what most Vermont farmers would call a high feeder, and his experience is a standing reputation of the theory that half-fed sows are better for breeding purposes.

He went into the business, as we have before said, for the purpose of making manure, only hoping to save expense, but he finds the business very profitable, netting about \$2,000 per annum from his sale of pigs. He sells all he can raise as soon as they are old enough to take from the sows.

The following description of this breed by Paschall Morris, Jr., Philadelphia, may be of interest. He says: "The most approved and desirable points of the White Chester breed of swine are the length and depth of carcass, breadth of back, small bone, very small head in comparison with the size of carcass, full ham, shoulders full and well pushed towards the head, leaving little or no neck, heavy jaw, dished face, thin skin, straight hair and straight back."

He further says, it is a made-up breed, between an imported Bedfordshire boar and the native stock of Chester County, produced by more than 40 years of careful breeding, and adds: "The hog is often the poor man's main reliance, every portion of it being susceptible of use; and if his weight at a given age can be doubled on the same amount of food, a vast benefit will be conferred on the economic interests of the masses, and a large addition to the aggregate wealth of the country."

## A Forgery Branded.

Mr. Colfax writes a letter to the New York Tribune totally disavowing the authorship of a speech against foreigners said to have been delivered by him in 1854 or 1855, and quoted very extensively by the Democratic party during the recent campaign. He says that the statement "is in every word and syllable, a forgery; that I never uttered such sentiments in 1854 nor in any other year, and that the vulgar and scurrilous language embodied in it never fell from my lips, nor were written by my pen, in that or any other connection, on that or any other theme."

Mr. Colfax thus concludes his letter: "Precisely this same speech was printed by the Democratic papers in this State a number of years ago, and then attributed to Mr. Wilson, who was a Republican candidate for Congress; but, having been thus used with effect in one campaign, it was revamped in the recent canvass, with my name attached to it, by the same Editors, every one of whom knew that it was impossible for me to use such vile language in a speech on any subject."

It will doubtless be used against some other Republican candidate hereafter; and I have felt it therefore a duty to expose its history and its falsity.

Yours truly,  
SCHUYLER COLFAX  
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 14, 1868.

OGDENBURG WATER WORKS. — On the 7th inst., the Ogdenburg Water Works were set in operation. For the construction of the works, \$100,000 was authorized to be raised by the issue of bonds. Hon. W. A. Wheeler was the first subscriber, he taking \$25,000 worth of them, and the entire amount was disposed of at par. The machinery, as we learn from the Potsdam Courier, consists of three powerful Holly rams, of large capacity and great strength, with the accompanying apparatus. These are propelled by water-power, or can be driven by steam at will. The water is taken from the river near by, and forced directly into the street mains. The peculiarity of the Holly ram consists in the fact that a uniform pressure is maintained notwithstanding the fact that the water is drawn off rapidly or slowly, as occasion requires. Every hydrant throughout the city is therefore as serviceable as a steam fire engine in position, with steam up, for by simply attaching a hose a powerful stream may be obtained. The hydrants are all double, each furnishing two streams.

What say our St. Albans readers to this? Seventy thousand three hundred and two miles of steel wire are to be used in the suspension bridge over the Hudson at the Highlands.

ALABAMA.—This State gives Grant about 4,200 majority. The number of white voters in the State, according to the census of 1860, is 101,000, and of Negro votes 90,000. Grant received in the State 70,366, and Seymour 72,086.

## Varieties.

The lost cause—dead crows.  
A touching incident—a kiss.  
It is easier to blame than to do better.

Take the world as it is, and not as it ought to be.

Fashionable paradox—a sun-shade.

Tonic for the insolent—Sassy parilla.

Forgive thyself nothing, and others much.

A self-tightening strap—blackstrap.

Printing office rats are quad-rupeds.

The habits of good society—fine clothes.

The most classic of operas—Opera Ciceronis.

Retiring from business is the burial of a living man.

A sailor defines a comet as a star sprung aleak.

"It is easier," says Philip Henry, "to go six miles to hear a sermon, than to spend one-quarter of an hour in meditating on it when I come home."

Talmudic Proverb.—When the righteous die, it is the earth that loses. The lost jewel will always be a jewel, but the one who has lost it—well may he weep.

Those who lack a good natural character may be sure that they cannot long sustain, without detection, an artificial one.

The physically blind thank you for your guidance; the mentally blind usually reject it with indignation.

A newspaper biographer, trying to say his subject "was hardly able to bear the demerit of his wife," was made by the inexorable printer to say "wear the chemise of his wife."

Two rival belles meet at a hop, "How well you look under candle-light!" exclaimed one, with a stress on the candle. "And how charming you are in the dark!" answered the other.

If you want to move an audience, pass around your hat soliciting contributions for some charitable object. They'll scatter in double quick time.

## Southern News.

Vicksburg failed to pay her gas bill and is left in darkness.

The Kentucky University has five hundred students enrolled.

The first frost of the season visited Marion, Ala., on the 2d inst.

The interest in the temperance cause at Kaysville, Ky., is increasing.

Great attention is now given to grape culture in Southern Virginia.

The prospects of good crops of corn and cotton in Northern Texas are flattering.

There were received in Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad during the past month, twenty-nine hog heads, sixteen tierces and eighteen boxes of tobacco.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson and wife, passed through Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, on their return trip from Europe, and en route for Montgomery.

The work on the railroad bridge at Parkersburg, West Virginia, is progressing steadily.

The State Treasurer of Georgia has received \$25,000 from the earnings of the Western and Atlantic railroad for October.

On Thursday last Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad company, through their agent in Hannibal, sold to a colony of Germans from Pennsylvania, nineteen thousand acres of unimproved land, lying a few miles from the railroad.

A difficulty occurred between two brothers, Dr. and Gus Stocton, at Evergreen, Washington county, Texas, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, relative to a division of property, in which a conflict with shotguns occurred. Gus was killed and the Dr. mortally wounded.

## Special Notices.

## Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Eudicot Street, Boston. N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. Boston, July, 1868. 226 1st wdw

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## WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain to their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can be cured or suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do so. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be kind offices in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early commencement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, purveying in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by a delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the Uterine system, which is common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusion and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Inebriety, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, taken in either form, by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

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## St. Albans, May 10th, 1866.

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Water from Welden Spring, St. Albans, Vermont, which has proved highly efficacious in Scrofula, Cancer, and all diseases of the skin, and also for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, General Debility, &c., &c., is now for sale at wholesale and retail, at 218 Washington Street, where books may be obtained containing an analysis of the Water, with certificates from physicians and others, testifying to its beneficial effects in numerous cases where it has been tried.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,  
28 State Street, Boston, Oct. 7, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq., Agent Welden Spring Water.

DEAR SIR: I write to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the Welden Spring Water. I have been troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for many years. I have consulted some of the best physicians in the country and received no relief. Some few months since I was recommended to try the Welden Spring Water. I had taken it long before I was surprised to see how much good it had done me. Since then I always keep it in my room and seldom drink any other water, knowing eventually it will cure me. As I am anxious that others should be benefited by my experience, I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with the same disease. Respectfully,  
J. J. MAY.

[From Francis B. Dixon, Esq., Counselor at Law and Average Adjuster, Boston.]

17 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,  
Boston, October 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request to give my candid opinion of the merits of the Welden Spring Water. For some years I have suffered much from Dyspepsia, and having exhausted patent medicines and the prescriptions of many physicians, I was advised to try the Welden Spring Water. I found by taking a glass of the water before meals it acts as a tonic and general regulator of the system, and enables me to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. The only evidence I can give of my appreciation of its virtues is a recommendation to every one suffering from Dyspepsia to try it.

Yours truly, FRANK B. DIXON.

QUINCY, MASS., Oct. 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq.

DEAR SIR: My wife has used your Welden Spring Water, and has received great benefit from it. Before she used it she had a bad cough, and had bled from the stomach or lungs. The cough has entirely disappeared, and she is as well, or better, than she has been for ten years.

Very respectfully your old servant,  
JOHN T. WILLEY.

Proprietor of Hancock House, Quincy.

Letters from many other persons can be seen at the office.

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## Again in Court!

## United States Court, Dist of N.Y.,

## ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1868.

## JACOB H. SHEAR &amp; JOS. PACKARD,

## vs.

## ZEBULEN HUNT &amp; WM. J. MILLER.